down in that decision. "I ask you, Mr. Attorney General, and I ask his Excellency, the Governor of this illustrious Commonwealth, with your State putting itself voluntarily into the position of a private suitor in its courts, consenting to be made a party defendant, for the simple and express purpose of testing the validity of alleged obligations of the State, with no desire but one thing, and that its honest debis should be paid; and with no desire, on the other hand, but that its fraudulent debts should be shown to be fraudulent—if there was one man in New York, Massachuzetts, or out consenting to be made a party defendant, shown to be fraudulent—if there was one man in New York, Massachüsetts, or out of it, whose testimony could throw light on all these dark spots, and illumine all these caves and valleys of fraud, and show to you and to your Attorney General and your Legislature and the people of this grand old Commonwealth what was the right and what was the right and what was the wrong in regard to those transactions, I ask you if you would not be justified, by every principle of law, human and divine, by every known, recognized maxim of legitimate stategraf. known, recognized maxim of legitimate statecraft, to say to that man: 'Come, bring your books, bring your papers, bring your clerks, make a clean breast, not only, mark you, of these bonds, but of all your knowledge of the financial transactions of the State, and if that knowledge is valuable and it is used, you shall be put back in statu you.' Where is there anything dishonorable in that? I ask if it is not wise statesmanship, if it is not prudent management, if it is not it is not prudent management, if it is not conduct befitting the Chief Executive and the law officer of an honest Commonwealth?

Suppose this man, whose testimony was important—and it was important not only for these bond transactions, but for the other financial transactions of the State, and no human being has ever told Klangton that if he would testify in these bond cases he should get off—suppose he should make a representation, through able counsel, invoking the aid of the gentleman who now fills the highest post of human ambition, the Presidency of the United States, and said that he was a fugitive and an exile from home, that his business was being ruined, that his aged father was impoverished, that he wanted to go back and look after his affairs and to go back and look after his affairs and could not stand being pursued from pillar to post, and suppose that the President of the United States should refer such a wise and fair and kind and merciful to say to this man: 'Come here; you talk about being arested under civil suits; under the law, you cannot be arrested under civil suits if you come as a witness. Come and make a full disclosure of all your knowledge of these bonds and financial transactions of the State.' And I ask you if it would be an unwise exercise of executive elemency to say to him: 'You shall have a fifteen days' immunity.'

nity.' This man talked about the State of South Carolina not keeping its obligations. The crowd that fastened upon her vitals are not the State or the people of South Carolina; but every pledge which has been made by Hampton from the moment he took the stump in the campaign in the signature of 1876; a strong on moment he took the stump in the campaign in the summer of 1878, a stump on which Mr. Chamberlain, though repeatedly challenged, never dared to meethim until to-day, there is no single official public pledge which he has inside to Democrat or Republican, white man or colored, which has not been kept in the letter and in the spirit. So fearful was I that it might seem to Kimpton or anybody else to whom this romise had been made that he might be interrupted, that I sent a dispatch to Mr. Tunstall, a distinguished lawyer at New York, and I sent a dispatch to Mr. Tunstall, a distinguished lawyer at New York, and asked him to see Kimpton himself, and did not even put the limit of fifteen days to it. Why did we not arrest him in New York? Because Wade Hampton's word is his bond. We did not strest him in New York because when the State of South Carolina honestly administered says to a man, I do not care how great a criminal he is, 'For such a length of time you shall not be touched," we would permit the State to crumble into atoms and be plunged into so deep an abves that the bubbles would never rise to tell where it obusetts to desertor of Massachusetts what he cought to do. Now, if you will look over the arguments against our views, you will come to the conclusion, I think, that they amount simply to not the conclusion. It is a simple demand, made in accordance with the constitution.—

Nor am I to be goaded, nor can I be goaded, by anything said on the other side into any political crimination or recimination. I do not appear as a political or statesman, as a Democration where the arguments against our views, you will come to the conclusion, I think, that they amount simply to not the arguments against our views, you will come to the conclusion, I think, that they amount simply to not any political crimination.—

Nor am I to be goaded, nor can I be goaded, by anything said on the other side into any political crimination or recimination. I do not appear as a political or statesman, as a Democration or statesman, as a Democratic or statesman and the properties of the conclusion. mit the Stato to crumble into atoms and be planged into so deep an abysa that the bubbles would never rise to tell where it sank, before that pledge should be broken. Cannot these gentlemen understand what honor means? Is it necessary in this grand old Commonwealth, where 'price files et antique veritar' still flourish in perennial youth, that I should be obliged to explain to counsel why the Governor of a State, when he piedges his word, will not violate it? Well, the time elapsed, the time was up, and he wanted another day, I was not in Columbia, but another day was granted to him. Subsequently he was arrested, not in New York, but in Westfield.

Now, counsel said they would produce the proof that Gavander was the counsel for the State, and that they would prove it under my hand. They have proved no

Westfield.

Now, counsel said they would produce the proof that Cavander was the counsel for the State, and that they would prove it under my hand. They have proved no such thing. The Legislature of South Carolina was so anxious in the establishment and composition of this court that fairness and justice should prevail, that they did not do what is ordinarily the case, and what they have done in every other suit, and that is to allow me to select my own associates, but they elected lect my own associates, but they elected by joint ballot of the General Assembly the two counsel who were to be associated with me, Mr. Meetze and Mr. Pope, and I and Mr. Meetze and Mr. Pope are the enjy counsel to: the Siate, and all statements that Cavender is counsel for the State are without foundation and are untrae. Cavender was employed as a clork—he was employed as an expert. He was the right-hand men of Dunn when he was Comptroller General, and he was the right-hand mon of Mr. Meeton when he was Attorney General, and all along when he brought his big suit against Parker. He is more familiar with the data and the records of the treasury than any other man. He has for yours teen engaged in studying inem, and his services in that regard, as a therk and as an expert, are indispensable, and were so regarded by these gentlemen who had him in New York. He had no suthority to make any bargain with Kimpton; he knew he had no suthority.—Cavender was the man left in New York by Meetze and Pope to see Kimpton's books, which were never shown to him. Cavender was the man left in New York by Meetze and Pope to see Kimpton's books, which were never shown to him. So had a man responsibility—I say that advisedly—without the knowledge of the Governor—I appear of what I know—he addressed him on his own responsibility finese letters which have been reformed to. But, fir, the question of his going or not to South Carolina as a witness, the question of the south Carolina as a witness, the question of the south Carolina as a witness, the question of the south Carolina as a witness, the question of the south Carolina as a witness, the question of the south Carolina as a witness, the question of the south Carolina as a witness, the question of the south Carolina as a witness, the question of the south Carolina as a witness, the question of the south Carolina as a witness, the question of the south Carolina as a witness, the question of the south Carolina as a witness, the question of the south Carolina as a witness, the questio lect my own associates, but they elected by joint ballot of the General Assembly those letters which have been referred to.
Int, sir, the question of his going or not
to South Carolina as a witness, the question of his going or not as a criminal
sinks into utter insignificance, compared
with the duty of this Commonwealth in

It is not what is to be done with Aimpton; it is whether his requisition is to
be honored; it I whether this illustrious
commonwealth, which, amid all its titles
to giory, he so grander one to go soundatown in my than that on her soil
we here served and into her boson
and the grander and into her boson
went as life has hed away, the

constitution that have ever adorned such a grand nation as this, shall honor the

constitution."

constitution."
Attorney General Train: Did not Col.
Treutlen deliver that letter to Kimpton?
Attorney General Youmans: Colonel
Treutlen did, at Cavender's request, deliver him this letter.
Mr. Youmans here read the letter asauring Mr. Kimpton that if he and Ranthal would immediately go to Columbia
with their books, and make a full disclosure of their knowledge of the bonds
and financial affairs of the State, all
prosecutions against Kimpton should be
Cropped.

"That is the original proposition, and "That is the original proposition, and we stand by it. We say it is wise, just, honest, statesmanlike, humane, and we said furthermore, when the time was about up, 'Extend it another day.' To have arrested him in New York just as that time expired would have been unfair, and we would not do it. In the meantime, on the 7th of August, he was arrested up here in Massachusetts. Opportunity had been given him to come as portunity had been given him to come as a witness. He would not come. He could not have been used as a witness in New York, because what we wanted from New York, because what we wanted from him was—when these negotiations were going on, at his request, with the President—not only a disclosure of the knowledge of the bonds, but of the financial affairs of the State. That was the object of that telegram. It was during the time that no requisition was being put in force against him. But that situation has been entirely changed. What difference can his testimony make? There ference can his testimony make? There is no law and there is no power by which a man can be forced to testify. Mr. Kimpton is evidently unwilling to testify. "It was not a matter of such vital con-

sequence whether he should come or not. The two or three million dollars which

The two or three million dollars which depends on his testimony South Carolina can afford to lose. She has been defrauded of a heap more than that; the faith of a nation, of a public man should be maintained; his pledge when it shall be given is more than the name of a man or the honor and chastity of a woman. Fire, famine, pestilence may visit a country, but on the broken faith of a country the sun of prosperity will cease to shine. Yet I have had to listen for three days to these unmeasured attacks on the name and fame of a man who is absolutely above suspicion and reproach. Cham-berlain to talk of Hampton's acting with bad faith, and abusing process! If there ever was a man that God had set his seal upon to give assurance that he was a man that man in Wade Hampton. He is known North as well as in and in Europe as well as America. Now, as to the gentleman who first spoke, I want to call attention to one or two statements of his. He has gone on a good deal about a bargain with Patterson. He says that a bargain has been carried out. That I have denied. We have tried our best to get Patterson, and have failed. There is no means of correcting Judge Humph-reys' decision. He says further that this indictment was found on the testimony of Elliott and Thomas J. Mackey, whom he calls a notorious liar. Judge Mackey is one of the Circuit Judges of the State of the United States should refer such a communication to you, who so worthily fills the high office of Governor of Massachusetts? I ask would it not be in the interest of humanity, would it not be in the interest of the State, would it not be wise and fair and kind and merciful to wise and fair and kind and merciful to law. A quo warranto was brought of the Judges were not filled according to law. A quo warranto was brought against a Democratic Judge, and he was ousted. The others resigned and were candidates for re-election, and Mr. T. J. Mackey, who is called here a notorious liar, was elected by the Democrats: and I have only this to say to my friend, Mr. Dickinson, that he don't know the man he is talking about, and though Judge Mackey is a gentleman and a conservator of the peace, if he tells him so he will never tell him so but once. Mackey is a veteran of two wars; he went through the Mexican war with honor, he has been in the horder warfars of Texas, no is altogether the most original, in some realtogether the most original, in some re-spects the most extraordinary, man I ever saw in my life. And it won't be pleas-ant for people who call him a liar."

tions of an officer must be complied with irrespective of parties.

"I know that you and he can neither forget that into her bosom have crept, as the years have gone by, the venerable man and the part of the pa the years have gone by, the venerable men and the pure women whose lips and lives have taught the officials of Massachusetts to be just and true and brave. I do not ask the State of Massachusetts to give us a witness; I do not ask the State of Massachusetts to turn over anybody to us for the purpose of torture. I simply ask the State of Massachusetts, when she has within her borders a figitive from justice whom we have tried light and again—terms, iterum, iterum, under the bottom of the whom we find him in this Commonwealth, this Commonwealth should do to South this Commonwealth should do to South Carolina what South Carolina would unitatingly do to Massachusetts. We y ask the State of Massachusetts to de right, and, with her grand history and her magnificent past, we know that, the State of Massachusetts will de right.

A FOOLISH DOS.—There are a good many candidates this year, and the following may be considered as apropos:
A gentleman traveling through one of the rural precincts of a county, a few days since, rode up to a farm house and thus accosted a curly headed urchin who was seated on top of a gate post:

"Bab, where's your pa?"
The youngster replied: "He is just gone down behind the cowshed to bury our old dog Trowser. The old fool killed himself a barking at candidates; be you

THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS. DECREASE OF CRIME IN THE STATE

The Circuit Judges now on the Bench excepting Judge Shaw who is ill and unable to attend to any business, have kind-ly sent prompt replies to the question whether, so far as their knowledge extends, "there has been, since the install-ation of Governor Hampton, a diminution in the number and degree of crimes committed in South Carolina, especially of crimes committed by whites against colored persons."

JUDGE PRESSLEY, OF THE FIRST CIR. CUIT.

The Hon. B. C. Pressley, Judge of the

The Hon. B. C. Pressley, Judge of the Fifth Circuit, writing from Caesar's Head on August 9, says:
Since the installation of Governor Hampton, I have held the Courts of the Third and Fourth Circuits, where I found the criminal dockets very much lighter than they had formerly been.
Only one of the cases was for an offence against a colored by a white per-

fence against a colored by a white per-son, and a large proportion of the crimi-nals had been formerly convicted and sent to the penitentiary for a term of years; but had been very soon pardoned by former Governors of this State.

JUDGE ALDRICH, OF THE SECOND CIR. CUIT.

The Hon. A. P. Aldrich, Judge of the

Second Circuit, writing from Columbia on August 18, says:

My experience in the Courts satisfies me that not only has there been a diminution of serious offences against the law, but greater security is felt among all classes of the paper white ell black. law, but greater security is felt mong all classes of the people, white all black. I am well convinced that they never has been a disposition on the part of the white people to encroach in the rights of the colored citizen. It is true there have been cases of outrate against the colored people here and there, which all right minded men repiore; but in all such cases I can aftely say the white people, as a class have condemned them with as a class, have condemned them with stern indignation. The truth of history however, compels me to add that where one outrage has been committed by a white man against a negro, ten can be enumerated of colored persons against white. The riots that have occurred in different parts of the State in every instance have been brought about by the aggressive conduct of the negroes, stimulated by the bad men who used them

for their political advancement.

I have held the Courts of the Fourth Circuit, which includes the Districts of Chesterfield, Marion, Darlington, Marlboro --- Horry, where Whittemore's baleful influence prevanes, and although several cases of arson were tried before me, yet not one occurred since the elecme, yet not one occurred since the elec-tion of Hampton, and all the accused were colored. On the Fifth Circuit, composed of Kershaw, Lexington, Edge-field and Richland, there was one case of arson charged against a white man. He was convicted, and I have such good reason to believe he was not guilty, from developments since the trial, that I have recommended him for pardon to the Governor. There were two convictions of murder, both colored, and of the most brutal and deliberate character. One of them was the most cool. unprovoked assassination, at a prayer meeting, while the victim was raising his voice in praise to God! I cannot say that the number of petty crimes has greatly diminished; burglary and larceny are common among the negroes. It is a rare thing for a white man to be indicted for either; not a single white man has been tried before me for these offences. The fact is, the white man is ashamed to burn, break or steal, because it degrades him to the level of the negro. He will fight and too often shoot, owing to the pernicious habit of carrying concealed weapons.

Ample protection has been given to the colored people. Indeed, so far as I have had the opportunity to observe, they have been treated more leniently, both by the juries and the judges, than the offenders of the white race. Several Ample protection has been given to the colored people. Indeed, so far as I have had the opportunity to observe, they have been treated more leniently, both by the juries and the judges, that the offenders of the white race. Several cases have been tried before me where negroes were the defendants, and they have rejected every colored man from the jury. The law extends its protecting shield over all the people, without distinction of race or color, and the pledge of just administration has been faithfully redeemed. I think there has been a steady and rapid improvement in the re
who was beaten being colored.

That was a remarkable near approach to a "maiden assize" for a county having a "maiden assize" for for three can a least eighty thousand buildings. which are by our statutes the subjects of burglary and all part o redeemed. I think there has been a steady and rapid improvement in the re-spect for law and authority, and that our spect for law and authority, and that our colored people, if let atone, are satisfied; they certainly work better, are less restless, wandering and aggressive than when called to public meetings to listen to imflammatory speeches, as was the practice before the campaign of '76; and, on the whole, I see a marked improvement. JUDGE HUDSON, OF THE FOURTH CIR-

CUIT.
The Hon. J. H. Hudson. Judge of the

The Hon. J. H. Hudson, sudge of the Fourth Circuit, writing from Bonnetts-ville on August 10, says:

Since my elevation to the bench I have held Court in the sixth and Seventh Cirheld Court in the sixth and Seventh Cir-cuits. Of the number and degree of crimes committed in those Circuits prior to Gevernor Hampton's installation, and during the first year of his administra-tion, I cannot speak of my own knowl-edge, but was informed by the members of the bar that there had been a marked diminution of crime in the diminution of crime since the installa-tion of Gov. Hampton. At Lancaster, Chester and Fairfield the trial of the Sessions causes consumed not more than a week (at each place) and gave us a week a week (at each place) and give us a week for civil business, an unusual occurrence. At York the Sessions docket was heavier, owing to the fact that the Court was delayed from February to April. The offences were mostly committed by blacks against whites—consisting of burglary, larceny and arson. At Lancaster a negro was convicted of the murder of a negro, paragrated in 1871.

perpetrated in 1871.

In June I went upon the Seventh Circuit and found the Sessions docket at each Courthouse astonishingly small, from two to four days being amply sufficient to dispose of all the cases. I was really surprised at the diminution of crime in the Seventh Circuit, embracing the Counties of Newberry, Laurens, Union and Spartanburg. At the latter place, as at Lancaster, a negro was tried for murder-

ing a negro seven or eight years ago.

Manslaughter was the verdict.

I do not remember now of trying or of hearing of, on either circuit, a single case of crime or v. sence committed by a white person upon or against a colored person except at Winnsboro.

In 1877, the first year of Governor Hampton's administration, I was a member of the bar of the fourth Circuit, embracing Chesterfield, Marlboro', Darlington, Marion and Horry, and attended the courts regularly in the four first named counties. The falling off in crime was counties. The falling off in crime was very perceptible, many of the trials being for offences committed prior to the installation of Governor Hampton. In Chesterfield and Darlington quite a number of persons, mostly black, were tried for and convicted of arson of an atrocious character, committed prior to the advent of Governor Hampton's administration. In each case the arson was of the houses of whites and perpetrated by blacks, except in the case of the burning of the splendid mansion of Col. John D. Witherspoon, of Chesterfield. For this outrage five blacks and three whites were convicted.

Judges Aldrich and Pressley have held the courts of the Fourth Circuit in 1878. I learn from the members of the bar that there is a great falling off in the number and degree of crime on this circuit except in Marlboro', where three

My experience and observations sat-isfy me: 1st. That there is a marked diminution of crime since the installation of Gover-nor Hampton.

nor Hampton.

2d. That instances of whites committing violence upon blacks are very rare, far more so than formerly when the weak administration of the law in many instances forced the white man to resort to violence in self defence, the duora of instances forced the white man to resort to violence in self defence, the duora of instances forced the white man to resort to violence in self defence, the duora of instances forced the white man to resort to violence in self defence, the duora of instances forced the white man to resort to violence in self defence, the duora of instances forced the white man to resort to violence in self defence, the duora of instances forced the white man to resort to violence in self defence, the duora of instances forced the white man to resort to violence in self defence, the duora of instances forced the white man to resort to violence in self defence, the duora of instances forced the white man to resort to violence in self defence, the duora of instances forced the white man to resort to violence in self defence, the duora of instances forced the white man to resort to violence in self defence, the duora of instances forced the white man to resort to the instances forced the white man to resort to violence in self defence, the duora of instances forced the white man to resort to the instances forced the white man to resort to violence in self defence, the duora of instances forced the white man to resort to the instances forced the white man to resort to violence in self defence, the duora of instances forced the white man to resort to the instances forced the white man to resort to violence in self defence, the duora of instances forced the white man to resort to the instances forced the white man to resort to the instances forced the white man to resort to the instances forced the white man to resort to the instances forced the white man to resort to the instances forced the white in any New Belland Circuit Distances in a subject to the first Judical Circuit Distances in an

JUDGE KERSHAW, OF THE FIETH CIR-

CUIT. The Hon J. B. Kershaw, Judge of the Fifth Circuit, writing from Camden, on

August 8, says : A great diminution of crime has taken place in such portions of the State as I have visited since the installation of Governor Hampton. On my ccent Circuit—the eighth—I found but two cases cuit—the eighth—I found but we cases for trial at Abbeville; but two at Anderson; none at Wafnalla (Oconee;) one at Pickens, and but few at Greenville. Not one of the cases on the Circuit involved a beach of the peace on the part of a write upon a colored person, to the bet of my recollection, and the improvement in the condition of the State in these particulars has been the subject of general remark.

SUDGE MACKEY OF THE SIXTH CIRCUIT The Hon T. J. Mackey, Judge of the Sixth Circuit, writing from Chester, on August 22, says :
There has been a very sensible dimi-

nution, both in the number and degree of crimes committed in this Circuit since the inauguration of Governor Hampton on the 14th day of December, 1876, as compared with any equal period in the history of the State, having due regard to the number of inhabitants. The

negro upon a white man, Janruary 1st, 1877, in Chester County, the victim having been murdered and robbed, while walking along the railroad at night, by a man who had been in the State but one week, having entered the county from North Carolina. The criminal in this week, having entered the county from North Carolins. The criminal in this case was pursued, arrested, tried in the court, and convicted by a jury composed equally of white and colored citizens, and executed upon the gallows, within twenty-eight days after the commission of the crime. The second instance was a case of stabbing by a negro, the victim also being colored. The third was a case of shooting by a white man, in July of the present year, the person slain being colored person slain beind the colored person slain being colored person slain being colo of the present year, the person slain being also white. The killing in both the
last two cases occurred in personal recontres, with strong mitigating circumstances alleged. Minor offences against
the person, such as assault and battery,

man upon a colored person. I remember
two—one a case of great aggravation—
by colored men upon whites. Aggressions by whites upon the persons or
property of colored persons are comparatively rare. It may appear singular,
but the records will verify the statement. are also of comparative rare occurrence, and are chiefly confined to personal collisions between the negro themselves. At the June term, 1878, the Court of General Sessions of Cluter County, there was but one criminal case for trial, and that was a case of assault and battery, both the accused and the assault. tery, both the accused and the person

who was beaten being colored.

That was a remarkable near approach to a "maiden assize" for a county having a

houses, barns, stables smoke-houses, and all out-buildings, sheds, and erections within two hundred yards of the dwelling house and appurtenant thereto. Yet during the period above named there has been but one case of arson, and only conserve of hurdren throughout the one case of hurdren throughout the one has been but one cane of arson, and only one case of burglary throughout the entire Circuit. Nor has there been a single case of rape during the period, an offence to which the negro has a strong proclivity, due to ethnological causes. Grand larcenies or the felenious stealing of personal property of the value of twenty dollars or more, are also now comparatively rare. now comparatively rare.

The negro has the art beyond every other clars of hired laborers of stealing ofter clars of hired laborers of stealing often, but yet stealing little in value. Like other races of men, however, the number and amount of his thefts bear a somewhat fixed proportion to his supply of food. As a laborer he steals most from the employer who feeds him least, thus asserting a law of self-compensation which makes justice to him, in this respect, the truest economy.

thus asserting a law of self-compensation which makes justice to him, in this respect, the truest economy.

The paucity of offences against the person of the negro on the part of the whites is not due to any abject submission on his part which has sunk him below the plane of resentment, or which disarms violence by supplication, or evades it by flight. On the contrary he is ready to talk or strike back, and to defend himself against individual aggression, whether directed against his person or property. It is due rather to his own better conduct, impelled by his preception that a higher civilization than formerly now rules the State, as illustrated in the superior character of the local magistrates, and the immeasurably improved grade of public officers of every class, all preserving inviolate the sanctity of public trusts, and yet none invaling, or tolerating any invasion, of his rights of person or citizenship.

He but obeys the law of moral attraction and gravitation in seeking to conform his conduct to this changed order of things, in which ait his rights are sacredly respected, and all his crimes.

illustrated in the superior character of the local magistrates, and the immeasurably improved grade of public officers of every class, all preserving inviolate the sanctity of public trusts, and yet none invaling, or tolerating any invasion, of his rights of person or citizenship.

He but obeys the law of moral attraction and gravitation in seeking to conform his conduct to this changed order of things, in which air his rights are sacredly respected, and all his crimes, when made to appear by legal proofs, are aurely punished by the verdicts of impartial juries, constituted of both races, whose judgments are rendered without partial juries, constituted of both races, whose judgments are rendered without regard to race or color, "according to the law and the evidence." It has less stimulus to crime than formerly, also, because no longer completely under the domination of his former vicious political leaders, or debauched by the bad teachings and worse example of corrupt rulers in the State and County government.

a very general and close observation of the relations between the two races within my jurisdiction. I am satisfied, the fore, that I but state absolute before verity when I assert that since the idang-uration of Governor Hampto the pro-

The Hon. W. H. Wallace, Judge of

the Seventh Circuit, writing from Union C. H. on August 9, says:

Itake great pleasure in being able to tate that since the installation of Gov. Hampton there has been a most marked decrease in the number and degree of crimes committed in South Carolina. To any one acquainted with the condi-tions of this State before and since Gov. Hampton became the head of its Executive department, the decrease of crime and the establishment of friendly relations and a better understanding between the white and colored people are the most notable facts in its present condi-

from 1868 up to the election of Gov. Hampton, the calendars of the circuit courts were crowded with criminal cases, the trial of which, in many instances, occupied the whole time allowed for the continuance of the term, to the exclusion

all the counties of the State. The criminal business of nearly every court was dispatched in a few days. The number of criminal cases on the dockets were suprisingly few. These dockets furnish conclusive proof that since the installation of Gov. Hampton the decrease of crime of all grades in the State has been

to the number of inhabitants. The counties that compose this (the Sixth) Judicial Circuit are York, Lancaster, Chester and Fairfield, embracing a territorial area of about 3,500 square miles, and having a population in round numbers of one hundred thousand, of which forty thousand are white and sixty thousand colored. Yet within this wide area, inhabited by diverse races which had been sharpened by long political antagonism, not one negro has lost his life at the hands of a white man during the past nineteen months, while during that period there have have been but three homicides committed, namely: One by a negro upon a white man, Janruary 1st, a 1877, in Chester County, the victim having aleasy the railroad at night, by a man who had been in the State but one week having entered the countries of continsive proof that since the installation of Gov. Hampton the decrease of crime of all grades in the State has been crime of all grades in the State has been sudden and pervading.

This striking and gratifying fact is explained by the impartial and vigorous administration of the law, and by the better understanding that has been detered by the impartial and vigorous administration of the law, and by the better understanding that has been detered by the impartial and vigorous administration of the law, and by the better understanding that has been detered need by the impartial and vigorous administration of the law, and by the better understanding that has been detered need by the impartial and vigorous administration of the law, and by the better understanding that has been detered need to raise fully recognized as the basis of administration. There is a sense of security now felt by all classes and conditions of our people to which they have been strangers for some years. This feeling grows out of the conviction that the whole power of the State would be a been strangers for some years. This feeling grows out of the conviction that the whole power of the State welloped between the two races that complete the citiz ations. JUDGE THOMSON, OF THE 8TH CIRCUIT.

by colored men upon whites. Aggressions by whites upon the persons or property of colored persons are comparatively rare. It may appear singular, but the records will verify the statement. The offence of the colored man is dishonesty—generally in the form of larceny. Larceny is often associated with burglary. The thi-wes plunder white and colored with no discrimination. Excepting the offence of larceny and the like, crimes are more usually committed by persons of the same race as that of by persons of the same race as that of the parties injured. Thus, the cases are

South Carolina's Beloved Sons in Photograph and Blography.

A BOUT the first of July, the Adventage of Biographical Sketches, giving in synepsis, the lives of many prominent and distinguished sons, dead and living, of South Carolina. In connection with these, there will appear in our columns each week, a portrait of the individual whose life is sketched, done in the highest style of modern photographic art.

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COTTON FACTORS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Agents for the Celebrated Reversible Cutton Tie. Agents for the Celebrated Reversible Cotton Tie.

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April 18, 1878

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Cotton Option at 15 cents per pound for Middling Cotton. 32 Call in and get our terms before buying elsewhere.

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of the trial of civil cases, and frequently to their indefinite postponement.

The summer terms of the Court of General Sessions have recently closed in all the counties of the State. The crimital becomes of the State. The crimital becomes of the State of the State

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES. SHOES and HATS, BUGGY MATERIAL and IRON.

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A full line of best quality Leather and
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The Taylor Cotton Gin,
Tucker's Patent Alarm Money Drawers,
Also, for the Celebrated Shoenberger Horse and Mule Shoes.
We are prepared to sell Swedes Iron at the lowest quotations from any market, and still propose to duplicate Invoices from Northern Jobbing houses—adding only actual freights.
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TOLLY the Leader of LOW PRICES. OOK at some of the figures at which you can buy Furniture at in Anderson :-

Good Hard Wood Cottage Bedsteads at \$3.00; without Slats and Castors, \$2.50.

Towel End and Drawer Washstands, \$1.35. Large Wardrobes, \$11.00.

Large Tin Safes, with two doors and drawer, \$5.00.

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and everything else in proportion.

I have on hand a very large Stock, from a fifteen dollar Suit up to a two hundred dollar Suit. I claim to sell cheaper than Greenville, and will duplicate any bill that can G. F. TOLLY, Depot Street.

Price of Carolina Fertilizer and Palmetto Acid Phosphate Reduced for 1878.

CAROLINA FERTILIZER-A Ton for 475 pounds of Middling Cotton.

PALMETTO ACID PHOSPHATE—A Ton for 350 pounds Middling Cotton.

All expenses paid by us, and the Cotton to be delivered by the first of November hext. We are still the Agents also for the Celebrated Wando Fertilizer.

We have a large Stock of GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., on hand, to sell Cheap for the Money, or on a credit to those who are good, and pay their debts promptly. Come on, pay us up, and buy Supplies and Fertilizers from us. We will do you right. BLECKLEY, BROWN & CO.

CONGAREE IRON WORKS COLUMBIA, S. C.

John Alexander, Proprietor. Reduced Prices Vertical Cane Mill.

2 " 12 " " 45 00
2 " 14 " " 55 00
3 " 10 " " 55 00
3 " 12 " 70 00
3 " 14 " 70 00

Above prices complete with Frame. Without Frame, \$10 less on each Mill.
HORIZONTAL—3 Roll Mill, for Steam or Water Power. \$150 00

Steam Engines, Boilers, Cotton Presses, Grist Mills,
AND SAW MILL GEARING,
of all kinds to order. IRON and BRASS CASTINGS on short notice and most reasons REDUCED PRICES.

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Anti-friction Plates and Balls for Cotton Press, \$10 and \$12 per set.

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LUMBER! LUMBER! A LARGE lot of good Lumber is kept A Lake it of good Lumber is kept
A. constantly on hand at my Lumber
Yard at the Blue Ridge Depot in Anderson,
and orders for large or small lots of any
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for the sale of Lumber at Anderson, and
will furnish any information desired to
persons wishing to make an order.

April 11, 1878

29

Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line R. R. Pannenger Trains will ran as follows on and af-ter Sunday, June Sth, 1878:

GOING EAST.

Arrive at Scaces 7.45 p m
Leave Seasca 7.40 p m

GOING WEST.

Arrive at Scaces 7.50 a m
Leave Seneca 7.50 a m
Leave Seneca 7.50 a m
Close connection at Atlanta for all points West, and at Charlette for all points East, G. J. FOREACRE, Gen. Sup's.

\$66 a week in your own town. So onlike free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which pornova of efficer sex can make great say all the time they week, writes for perfemiers to H. Hattarr & in. Postland, Maine.

New Advertisements.

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Awarded Alghest pries at Centennial Expedition for the close of the control of the contro

PIANO Beautiful So. Grand Pianos, price \$1,000, only \$275. Magalicent Upright Pianos, price \$1,000, only \$275. Magalicent Upright Pianos, price \$1,000, only \$275. Elegant Upright Pianos, price \$800, only \$175. Planos, 7 octave, \$125, 712 \$135, New \$tyles. ORGANS, \$35. Organs, 9 stopes, \$57.50. Church ORGANS, \$35. Organs, 9 stopes, \$57.50. Church ORGANS, \$35. Mirror Top Organs.only \$105. Beautiful Particular or \$100. Organs, price \$300, only \$15. "Fraud Exposed, \$500 reward." Read "Traps for the Unwary" and Kewspaper About cost of Pianos and Organs, sent Free. Please address DANIELE F. BEATTY Washington, N. J.

DAY to Agents canvassing for the FIRE-PA SIDE VISITOR. Terms and Outfit Free Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. 25 Fancy Cards, Snowflake Damask. Assorted in Nassau, N. Y.

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May 23, 1878 PHILADELPH South Carolina Railroad. On and after Sunday, 3rd Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Greenville and Columbia Railroad CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. Passenger Trains run daily, Sunday except

connecting with Fast Day Trains on South Caro-ilna Railroad, up and down. On and after Wednesday, November 14, 1877, the following will be the schedule! UP.O TO OU

Leave Hodges..... Leave Belton..... Arrive at Greenville.....

Leave Belton 7 05 p 17 Leave Anderson 7 50 p 14

Leave Wenharry

6 80 a m